#### ECOREA-II

# Development of a ECOREA-II Code for Human Exposures from Radionuclides through Food Chain

기 가 가 가 . ECOREA-II 가 Graphic User Interface (GUI)

#### abstract

The release of radionuclides from nuclear facilities following an accident into air results in human exposures through two pathways. One is direct human exposures by inhalation or dermal absorption of these radionucles. Another is indirect human exposures through food chain which includes intakes of plant products such as rice, vegetables from containinated soil and animal products such as meat, milk and eggs feeded by contaminated grasses or plants on the terrestial surface. This study presents efforts of the development of a computer code for the assessment of the indirect human exposures through such food chains. The purpose of ECOREA-II code is to develop appropriate models suitable for a specific soil condition in Korea based on previous experimental efforts and to provide a more user-friendly environment such as GUI for the use of the code. Therefore, the current code, when more fully developed, is expected to increase the understanding of environmental safety assessment of nuclear facilities following an accident and provide a reasonable regulatory guideline with respect to food safety issues.

1.

```
가
                                                                              가
                                                 (Direct Exposures)
                                                                              ( ,
                      )
                                                  )
                  (Indirect Exposures)
                                                   . (
                                                               )
                                Radioactivity in air
                                              Indirect Exposures
                                            • Edible part of plants
         Direct Exposures
                                             - Rice, wheat...
                                             - Vegetables
         - Inhalation
                                            •Animal Product
         - Dermal Absorption
                                             - Meat
                                             - Milk
                                             - Eggs
                                       Human
                             1.
                                   가
                                                               , PSA
                                                                           level 3
                                  가
가
     가
 가
                           가
                                                           가
               가
                                                                             가
                 ECOREA-II,
```

Ó

가 Graphic User Interface (GUI) 가 ECOREA-II

2. ECOREA-II

[3].

2.1

1960

ORNL TERMOD[1], PATHWAY[2]

1980 **ECOREA** 

, 1990 ECOSYS-87 [4].

가 TERMOD, PATHWAY,

**ECOREA** 

가 compartment

compartment-based

copmartment firts-order 가

가

**ECOSYS** 

compartment-based

database

20

PATHWAY COMIDA

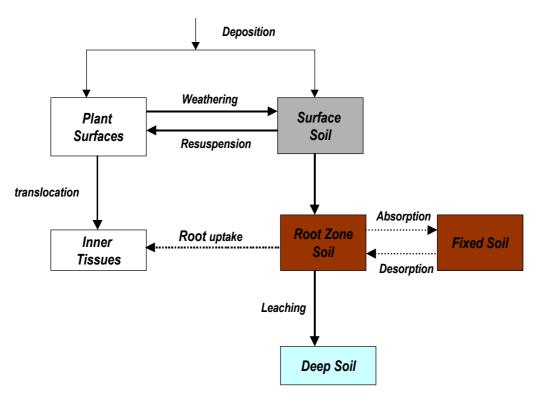
compartment-based model

compartment-based

2

compartment

compartment



2. compartment

Plant Surfaces (Q<sub>ps</sub>)

rainsplashing

weathering,

$$\frac{dQ_{ps}}{dt} = (K_{res} + K_{rs})Q_{ss} - (K_w + K_{Tr} + \mathbf{1}_d)Q_{ps}$$
(1)

Inner Tissues (Qit)

$$\frac{dQ_{it}}{dt} = K_{Tr} Q_{ps} + R_{up} - \boldsymbol{I}_d Q_{it} \tag{2}$$

$$R_{up}$$
 Inner Tissue  $(\frac{dB}{dt})$ 

plant-to-soil concentration ratio (CR)

$$R_{up} = \frac{CR}{X_{rs}} \frac{dB}{dt} Q_{rs} \tag{3}$$

 $X_{rs}$  root zone soil  $r_{rs}$  bulk density .

### Surface Soil (Qss)

percolation (  $$\rm root\ zone$$  )  $(K_{per})$  .

$$\frac{dQ_{ss}}{dt} = K_w Q_{ps} - (K_{res} + K_{rs} + K_{per} + \mathbf{1}_d) Q_{ss}$$

$$\tag{4}$$

#### Root Zone Soil (Q<sub>rs</sub>)

Cs-137 , root zone fixed soil  $(K_{ads}, \ K_{des}) \hspace{1cm} . \hspace{1cm} deep$ 

soil leaching

$$\frac{dQ_{rs}}{dt} = K_p Q_{ss} + K_{des} Q_{fs} - (K_{leach} + K_{ads} + \mathbf{I}_d) Q_{rs} - R_{up}$$
(5)

Fixed Soil (Q<sub>fs</sub>)

$$\frac{dQ_{fs}}{dt} = K_{ads} Q_{rs} - (K_{des} + \mathbf{1}_d) Q_{fs}$$
(6)

Deep Soil (Q<sub>ds</sub>)

$$\frac{dQ_{ds}}{dt} = K_{leach} Q_{rs} - \mathbf{1}_d Q_{ds} \tag{7}$$

\_\_\_\_

biomass 가

 $B(t) = \frac{B_{\text{max}} B_0}{(B_{\text{max}} - B_0) e^{-k_g t} + B_0}$ (8)

 $k_{g}$   $\qquad \qquad (d^{\text{-}1})$  , B biomass ,  $B_{\text{max}}$  biomass,  $B_{0}$  biomass .

f

.

 $f = 1 - e^{(-aB_f)} \tag{9}$ 

lpha B<sub>f</sub> biomass .

, , ,

(weathering)

,  $T_w \qquad \qquad 14 \quad 15$ 

COMIDA PATHWAY iodine 8 9 .

, ECOSYS-87  $T_{\scriptscriptstyle W}$  25 .

 $(K_w, d^{-1})$ 

 Sr
 I

 0 - 15  $6.9 \times 10^{-2}$   $8.7 \times 10^{-2}$   $5.0 \times 10^{-2}$  

 15 - 50  $2.8 \times 10^{-2}$   $3.5 \times 10^{-2}$   $2.5 \times 10^{-2}$  

 > 50  $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$   $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$   $1.4 \times 10^{-2}$ 

가 (Translocation)

ECOREA 가 가

(Biolaccumulation factor)

```
가
가
                                                [4].
               가
                                                 가
                      Cs, Sr, Ru, Mn, Co
                                                                                     가
2.3
가
                                 feed-to-animal product transfer coefficient(
                      (metabolism)
                                                   . 가
                                                                           2
                                                                                  compartment
                                                                            가
(Excretion)
                                                 2-compartment
                                                                                              3-
compartment
                          compartment
                              compartment
   a_j(t) = a_0(0) \sum_{i=0}^n K_i e^{-(1+r_i)t}
                                                                                       (10)
       \boldsymbol{l} , r_i compartment i
                          (single intake),
```

element	parameter values (for t in days)
Cesium	$a_1 = 3.6 \times 10^{-3}$ , $b_1 = 0.69$ ; $a_2 = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ , $b_2 = 0.17$ ; $a_3 = 4.0 \times 10^{-5}$ , $b_3 = 0.023$ ; $a_4 = -5.1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,
	$b_4 = 1.84$
Iodine	$a_1 = 9.0 \times 10^{-3}$ , $b_1 = 0.88$ ; $a_2 = 0.98$ , $b_2 = 1.15$ ; $a_3 = 9.0 \times 10^{-3}$ , $b_3 = 0.102$

(11)

 $C(t) = a_1 e^{-b_1 t} + a_2 e^{-b_2 t} + a_3 e^{-b_3 t} + a_4 e^{-b_4 t}$ 

Strontium  $a_1 = 5.5 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $b_1 = 0.48$ ;  $a_2 = 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $b_2 = 0.017$ ;  $a_3 = -5.5 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $b_3 = 1.58$ 

가 .

$$C_{j}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{K_{i} I_{in}}{I + r_{i}} [1 - e^{-(I + r_{i})t}]$$
(12)

 $(I_{in})$  compartment j

.

$$C_{j}(Equilibrium) = \lim_{t \to \infty} C_{j}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{K_{i} I_{in}}{\mathbf{I} + r_{i}}$$

$$\tag{13}$$

normalize intake-to-food-product transfer factor,  $f_m^*$ 

1

.

$$f_m^* = \frac{C_j(Equilibrium)}{I_{in}} = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{K_i}{\mathbf{I} + r_i}$$
(14)

intake-to-meat, intake-to-milk, intake-to-egg

.

#### 1. intake-to-food-product transfer factor

	transfer factor from intake to cow's milk
Cs	7.1x10 <sup>-3</sup>
I	9.9x10 <sup>-3</sup>
Sr	$1.4 \times 10^{-3}$

elements	$f_{ m m}$			
	Beef	Pork	Chicken	Eggs
Cs	$2.0 \text{x} 10^{-3}$	3.9x10 <sup>-2</sup>	1.0x10 <sup>-2</sup>	5.0x10 <sup>-3</sup>
I	$7.2 \times 10^{-3}$		1.0x10 <sup>-2</sup>	5.0x10 <sup>-3</sup>
Sr	8.1x10 <sup>-4</sup>	3.9x10 <sup>-2</sup>	3.5x10 <sup>-2</sup>	0.3

가 .

. , ( 3 1 , 4 1 ) 4 25

. 4 25 (10 25 )

( : 0.4, : 0.25 ) .

<u>가</u>

40 : 60, 60 : 40 가 .

가 ,

50 75 kg ( 70 kg . 17 kg )

. 60 kg, 15 kg 가

•

. 1

가 2.8 kg, 가 0.11 kg, 가 0.08 kg . 10%

. 40%가 . 가

가 2 3 .

2. (kg/d)

	(4 25	10	25 )	(4	25	10	25 )
		40.8	24.0			8.2	4.8
(	)	12.2	7.2		*	6.0	3.6
(	)	28.6	16.8			4.8	6.3
		4.8	6.3			2.0	2.7
		2.0	2.7				

\* 1kg 3.0kg

		1 (kg/d)	)
	1.40	0.055	0.040
	0.56	0.022	0.016
	0.42	0.017	0.012
	0.42	0.017	0.012
*	0.56	0.044	0.032
	0.56	-	-

\*

## 3. ECOREA-II

가 fortran , 가 handling . ECOREA-II 가 가

가 . . .

fortran graphic language Visual Basic .

handling . 13 3

가,

compartment-based

, 가 . GIS 가

, , , DB ,

·

ECOREA-II .

ullet

- Visual Program GUI

- RDBMS GIS

\_

•
-

ECOREA-II 가 Visual Basic 5 1 .
DB GIS 가 .

DB .

3.1

숙산물 지정ㅡ 농작물 지정 -C 목초(무유) 이 보라 C 목초(삼고기) C BNDZI@ 関類質(異期) € Cs-137 이 서류(같자) C 1-191 이 과일 C Cs-90 사고 일시 : 4월 월 Bq/m^2 사고시 침적 농도 : 사고후 계산 기간 : 50 년 십식 평가를 위한 입력칭

3.

3.2

, Julian day

•

. Cs-137, I-131, Sr-90

.

축산물지	屋 선량-	가공식조기	로	,	발했
경마트	21				
기 장제량	当(日)	보리 0.015	B 0,015	업체류(배추) 0,015	근채류(무무) 0.015
대 생체량	1.32	0.78	0,39	0,35	0,5
의 G 제 G	0.44	0.26	0,13	0,20	0.25
식부 설계량	0.44	0.26	0.13	0.35	0.25
즐얼	121	11	1211	232	232
되일	273	151	273	319	319
장품	0.12	0.012	0,12	0,12	0.12
C. Sternanson	3	3	3	3	3
물/토양 동도비	0,01	0,01	0,017	0,18	0,04
물/토양 농도비	0.02	0.02	0.02	9.02	0.02
물/토양 동도비	0.12	0.12	1.3	2.7	1.1
	型が第(20ml)	너류(감지)	과일	목소(무유)	목초(살고기)
기 장제량	0.015	0.01			
대 생체량	0.039	0.2		2 0.49	
솔랑	0,13	0,1		.2 0	0
식부 생체량	0.13	0.1	4 0	.2 0.49	0.49
준일	121	7	9 12	21 121	121
취임	212	18	1 20	33 273	273
장품	0,12	0,1			
	3			3 3	
물/도양 동도비	0,22	0,0			
물/토양 동도비	0,02	0,0			
물/토양 동도비	0.2	0.1	5 0	.2 1.1	1.1

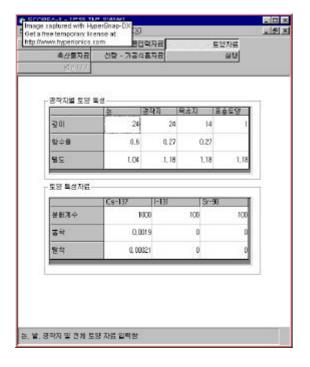
4.

3.3

. , ,

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{3}}$  , root zone , fixed soil, , ,

DB .



3.4

, , , , , , ,

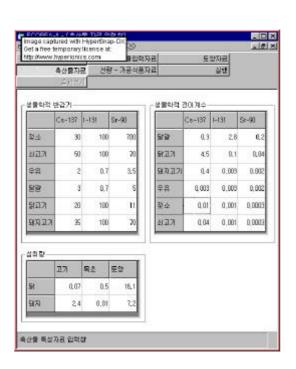
, , ,

6 .

ECOREA .

. , , 가

.



6.

3.5 가

가 7

13 3 .

Washing Factor, Dry/Fresh ,

. 20

가

7. 가

3.6

가 .

compartment , .

Excel

4.

. 가

가 가, 가 가 interface

- [1] R.S Booth and S.V. Kaye, "A preliminary Systems Analysis Model of radioactivity Transfer to Man from Deposition in a Terrestrial Environment," NUREG/CR-1196, ORNL, USA, 1980
- [2] F.W Whicker and T.B. Kirchner, "PATHWAY: A Dymanic Food Chain Model to Predict Radionuclides Ingestion after Fallout Deposition," Health Physics, 52, 717-737, 1987
- [3] , " ," KAERI, KAERI/RR-933/89, 1990
- [4] H. Muller and G. Proehl, "ECOSYS-87: A Dynamic Model for Assessing Radiological Consequences of Nuclear Accidents," Health Physics, 64, no.3, 232-252